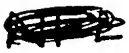


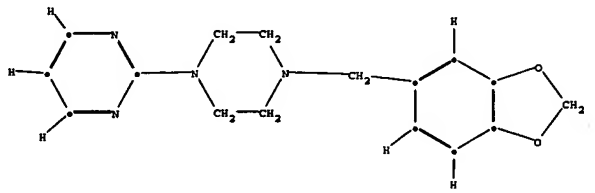
EAST Search History

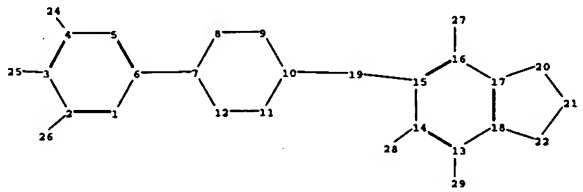
Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	207	piribedil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/08/21 16:19
L2	1722	(544/295).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/08/21 16:19
L3	1926	1 or 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/08/21 16:19

NPL

		Results
2.	TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(piribedil) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(purification or purity or pure) *[All Sources(- All Sciences -)]*	7
1.	TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(piribedil) *[All Sources(- All Sciences -)]*	595

C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10810799 (a).str





chain nodes :
19 24 25 26 27 28 29
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22
chain bonds :
2-26 3-25 4-24 6-7 10-19 13-29 14-28 15-19 16-27
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 13-14 13-18 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
exact/norm bonds :
6-7
exact bonds :
2-26 3-25 4-24 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-19 11-12 13-29 14-28 15-19 16-27 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 13-14 13-18 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 7 : 13 :

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:CLASS 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS 29:CLASS

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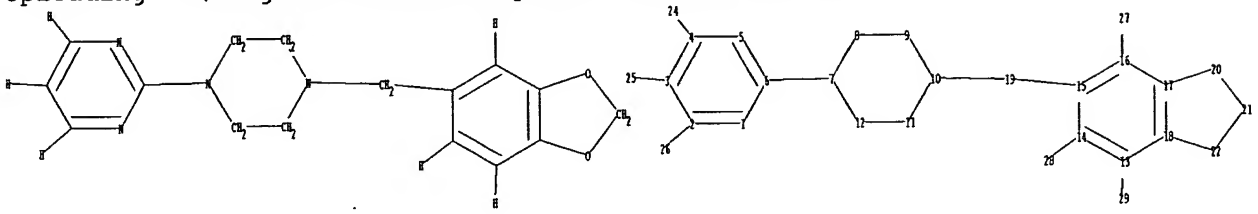

chain nodes :
19 24 25 26 27 28 29
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22
chain bonds :
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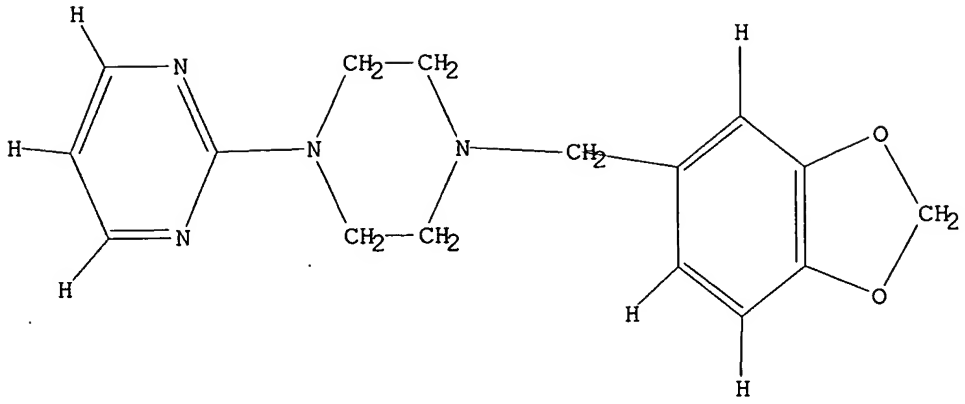
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 13-14 13-18
14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
exact/norm bonds :
6-7
exact bonds :
2-26 3-25 4-24 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-19 11-12 13-29 14-28 15-19
16-27 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 13-14 13-18 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 7 : 13 :

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:CLASS
20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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=> s l1 sss sam
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SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       12 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       12 ITERATIONS                                 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE   **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH    **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:            33 TO      447
PROJECTED ANSWERS:                1 TO       80

L2            1 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> => ....Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end


=> screen 2039 OR  2040 OR  2041 OR  2047 OR  2127

L3    SCREEN CREATED

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10810799 (a).str
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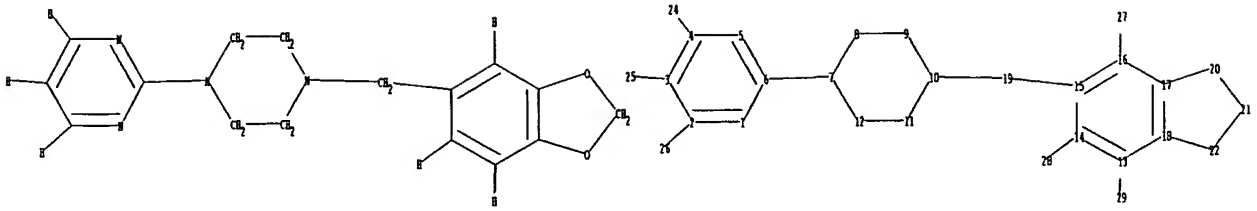


chain nodes :
19 24 25 26 27 28 29
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22
chain bonds :
2-26 3-25 4-24 6-7 10-19 13-29 14-28 15-19 16-27
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 13-14 13-18
14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
exact/norm bonds :
6-7
exact bonds :
2-26 3-25 4-24 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-19 11-12 13-29 14-28 15-19
16-27 17-20 18-22 20-21 21-22
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 13-14 13-18 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 7 : 13 :

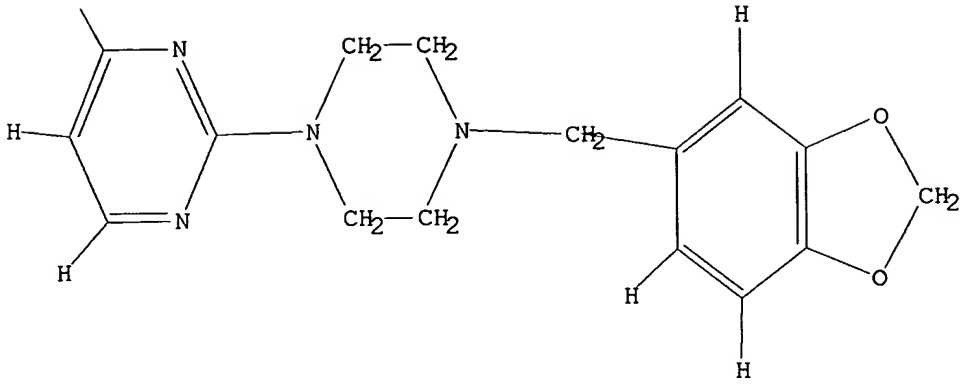
Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:CLASS
20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L4 NOT L3

L5 QUE L4 NOT L3

=> d l5
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
L3 SCR 2039 OR 2040 OR 2041 OR 2047 OR 2127
L4 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L5 QUE L4 NOT L3

=> s l5 sss sam
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:27:44 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 9 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 9 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 9 TO 360
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L6 0 SEA SSS SAM L4 NOT L3

=> s l5 sss ful
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:28:02 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 344 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 344 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L7 1 SEA SSS FUL L4 NOT L3

=> => s l7
L8 375 L7

=> s purification
L9 325498 PURIFICATION

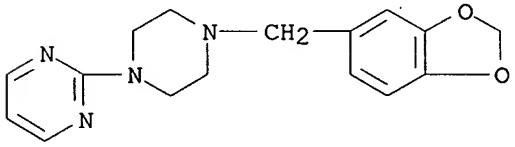
=> s l8 and l9
L10 1 L8 AND L9

=> d bib,ab,hitstr

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1050937 CAPLUS
DN 143:326397
TI purification of Piribedil by crystallization from water/ethanol.
IN Jong, Shean-Jeng; Lin, Yu-Sheng
PA Chung-Shan Institute of Science & Technology, Taiwan
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005215788	A1	20050929	US 2004-810799	20040329
PRAI US 2004-810799		20040329		

AB A method for purifying Piribedil (I) comprises mixing I solid having a purity of ≤98 weight% with H2O, boiling the mixture, adding slowly 95% EtOH to the boiling mixture to form a clear liquid, filtering the hot clear liquid, and cooling the filtrate to obtain 99.8 weight% pure white crystalline I.
IT 3605-01-4P, Piribedil
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(purification of piribedil by crystallization from water/ethanol)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



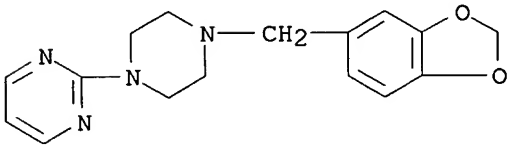
```
=> s pur?
L11    1778040 PUR?

=> s l8 and l11
L12         20 L8 AND L11

=> s l12 not l10
L13         19 L12 NOT L10

=> d l13 1-19 bib,ab,hitstr
```

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:232815 CAPLUS
DN 144:370053
TI Parallel synthesis of N-arylpiperazines using polymer-assisted reactions
AU Duncton, Matthew A. J.; Roffey, Jonathan R. A.; Hamlyn, Richard J.; Adams, David R.
CS Department of Chemistry, Vernalis Research Ltd, Winnersh, Wokingham, RG41 5UA, UK
SO Tetrahedron Letters (2006), 47(15), 2549-2552
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of N-arylpiperazines were prepared in a parallel fashion using palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling, or nucleophilic aromatic displacement chemistries, and polymer-assisted sequestration and purification techniques as key steps.
IT 3605-01-4P
RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation)
(parallel synthesis of N-arylpiperazines using palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling or nucleophilic aromatic displacement)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:962085 CAPLUS
DN 143:254025
TI Dopamine-agonist combination therapy for improving sleep quality
IN Barberich, Timothy J.
PA Sepracor, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005079851	A2	20050901	WO 2005-US3937	20050207
	WO 2005079851	A3	20060622		
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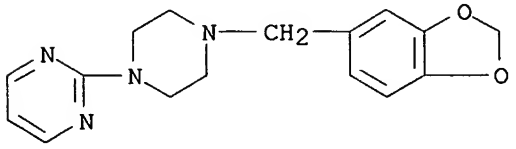
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2005267176	A1	20051201	US 2005-52719	20050207
PRAI	US 2004-545413P	P	20040218		

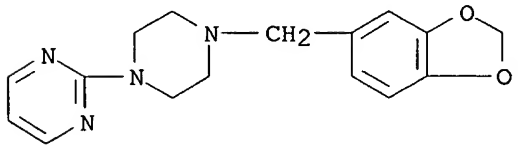
AB The present invention generally to pharmaceutical compns. comprising a dopamine agonist and sedative agent. In a preferred embodiment, the dopamine agonist is optically pure (S)-didesmethylsibutramine (S-I). In a preferred embodiment, the sedative agent is optically pure (S)-zopiclone or optically pure (S)-N-desmethylzoplicone. In a preferred embodiment, the dopamine agonist is optically pure (S)-I; and the sedative agent is optically pure (S)-zopiclone or optically pure (S)-N-desmethylzopiclone. The pharmaceutical compns. of the invention are useful in the treatment of restless-leg syndrome and periodic-limb-movement disorder, as well as various sleep disorders. In addition, the present invention relates to a method of treating a patient suffering from restless-leg syndrome, periodic-limb-movement disorder, a sleep abnormality, or insomnia comprising coadministering a therapeutically effective amount of a dopamine agonist and a therapeutically effective amount of a sedative agent. The preparation of (S)-I L-tartrate is given.

IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dopamine-agonist combination therapy for improving sleep quality)

RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:1068075 CAPLUS
DN 142:168975
TI "Lead Hopping". Validation of Topomer Similarity as a Superior Predictor of Similar Biological Activities
AU Cramer, Richard D.; Jilek, Robert J.; Guessregen, Stefan; Clark, Stephanie J.; Wendt, Bernd; Clark, Robert D.
CS Tripos Discovery Research, Cornwall, EX23 8LY, UK
SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(27), 6777-6791
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two extensive studies quantifying the ability of topomer shape similarity to forecast a variety of biol. similarities are described. In a prospective trial of "lead hopping", using topomer similarity for virtual screening and queries from the patent literature, biol. assays of 308 selected compds. (representing 0.03% of those available, per assay type) yielded 11 successful "lead hops" in the 13 assays attempted. The hit rate averaged over all assays was 39% ("activity" defined as inhibition ≥20% at 10 μM), significantly greater than an unexpectedly high neg. control hit rate of 15%. The average "Tanimoto 2D fingerprint similarity" between query and "lead hop" structures (0.36) was little more than the Tanimoto similarity between random drug-like structures. Topomer shape and Tanimoto 2D fingerprint similarities were also compared retrospectively, in their tendencies to concentrate together potential and actual drugs reported to belong to the same "activity class", for twenty classes. Among the most similar 3% of structures (corresponding to "≥0.85 Tanimoto" for these structures), an average of 62% of the topomer similar selection possessed a near neighbor belonging to the same activity class, roughly a one-third superiority over the "Tanimoto ≥ 0.85" selection containing 48% actives in avoiding false positives. Conversely, the least similar 75% of structures contained 0.3% actives for topomer similarity vs. 1.0% actives for Tanimoto 2D fingerprint similarity, a 3-fold superiority for topomers in avoiding false negatives.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(validation of topomer similarity as a superior predictor of similar biol. activities of "Lead hopping")
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:430288 CAPLUS
DN 140:429017
TI Drug condensation aerosols and kits
IN Hale, Ron L.; Hodges, Craig C.; Lloyd, Peter M.; Lu, Amy T.; Myers, Daniel J.; Rabinowitz, Joshua D.; Wensley, Martin J.
PA Alexza Molecular Delivery Corporation, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 84 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 633,877.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 32

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004099269	A1	20040527	US 2003-718982	20031120
	US 7090830	B2	20060815		
	US 2003051728	A1	20030320	US 2001-57198	20011026
	US 2003015197	A1	20030123	US 2002-146088	20020513
	US 2003017115	A1	20030123	US 2002-146516	20020513
	US 6737042	B2	20040518		
	US 2003035776	A1	20030220	US 2002-146515	20020513
	US 6682716	B2	20040127		
	US 2003209240	A1	20031113	US 2002-146086	20020513
	US 2003007933	A1	20030109	US 2002-150267	20020515
	US 6797259	B2	20040928		
	US 2003007934	A1	20030109	US 2002-150268	20020515
	US 6780399	B2	20040824		
	US 2003091511	A1	20030515	US 2002-150056	20020515
	US 6805853	B2	20041019		
	US 2003017117	A1	20030123	US 2002-151596	20020516
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	US 2003206869	A1	20031106	US 2002-151626	20020516
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	US 2003005924	A1	20030109	US 2002-152652	20020520
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	US 6803031	B2	20041012		

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US 6740309	B2	20040525		
US 2003017114	A1	20030123	US 2002-154765	20020523
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AU 2002364508	A1	20030610	AU 2002-364508	20021121
US 2003138382	A1	20030724	US 2002-302010	20021121
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US 7070762	B2	20060704		
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US 2004156789	A1	20040812	US 2003-749536	20031230
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US 7078020	B2	20060718		
US 2005075273	A1	20050407	US 2003-749539	20031230
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US 2005089479	A1	20050428	US 2003-749537	20031230
US 7078017	B2	20060718		
US 2004184996	A1	20040923	US 2004-766279	20040127
US 7087217	B2	20060808		
US 2004191179	A1	20040930	US 2004-766566	20040127
US 7060254	B2	20060613		
US 2004191180	A1	20040930	US 2004-766574	20040127
US 7045118	B2	20060516		
US 2004191181	A1	20040930	US 2004-766634	20040127
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US 7070764	B2	20060704		
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	US 2004184997	A1	20040923	US 2004-767115	20040128
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	US 7063830	B2	20060620		
	US 2004185000	A1	20040923	US 2004-768293	20040129
	US 7067114	B2	20060627		
	US 2004185003	A1	20040923	US 2004-769157	20040129
	US 7060255	B2	20060613		
	US 2004185004	A1	20040923	US 2004-769197	20040129
	US 7063831	B2	20060620		
	US 2004202617	A1	20041014	US 2004-768281	20040129
	US 2004185001	A1	20040923	US 2004-769046	20040130
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	US 2004167228	A1	20040826	US 2004-775583	20040209
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	US 2004170569	A1	20040902	US 2004-791915	20040303
	US 7005122	B2	20060228		
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	US 7011819	B2	20060314		
	US 2004170573	A1	20040902	US 2004-792239	20040303
	US 7014840	B2	20060321		
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	US 2004191184	A1	20040930	US 2004-814998	20040331
	US 2004185006	A1	20040923	US 2004-815527	20040401
	US 6994843	B2	20060207		
	US 2004185007	A1	20040923	US 2004-816407	20040401
	US 7011820	B2	20060314		
	US 2004185008	A1	20040923	US 2004-816567	20040401
	US 7052680	B2	20060530		
	US 2004191185	A1	20040930	US 2004-816492	20040401
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	US 2006153779	A1	20060713	US 2006-370628	20060307
	US 2006177382	A1	20060810	US 2006-398383	20060404
PRAI	US 2001-57197	A2	20011026		
	US 2001-57198	A2	20011026		
	US 2001-345876P	P	20011109		
	US 2001-345882P	P	20011109		
	US 2001-332165P	P	20011121		
	US 2001-332279P	P	20011121		
	US 2001-332280P	P	20011121		
	US 2001-342066P	P	20011218		
	US 2002-50056	B2	20020114		
	US 2002-57098	A2	20020123		
	US 2002-371457P	P	20020409		
	US 2002-146080	A2	20020513		

US 2002-146086	A2	20020513
US 2002-146088	A2	20020513
US 2002-146515	A2	20020513
US 2002-146516	A2	20020513
US 2002-150056	A2	20020515
US 2002-150267	A2	20020515
US 2002-150268	A2	20020515
US 2002-151596	A2	20020516
US 2002-151626	A2	20020516
US 2002-150591	A2	20020517
US 2002-150857	A2	20020517
US 2002-152639	A2	20020520
US 2002-152640	A2	20020520
US 2002-152652	A2	20020520
US 2002-153139	A2	20020520
US 2002-153311	A2	20020521
US 2002-153313	B2	20020521
US 2002-153831	A2	20020521
US 2002-153839	A2	20020521
US 2002-155373	A2	20020522
US 2002-155621	A2	20020522
US 2002-155703	A2	20020522
US 2002-155705	A2	20020522
US 2002-154594	A2	20020523
US 2002-154765	A2	20020523
US 2002-155097	A2	20020523
US 2002-412068P	P	20020918
US 2002-280315	A2	20021025
US 2002-302010	A2	20021121
US 2002-302614	A2	20021121
US 2002-322227	A2	20021217
US 2003-633876	A2	20030804
US 2003-633877	A2	20030804
US 2001-294203P	P	20010524
US 2001-296225P	P	20010605
US 2001-317479P	P	20010905
US 2001-335049P	P	20011030
US 2001-336218P	P	20011030
US 2001-345145P	P	20011109
WO 2002-US37491	W	20021121
US 2003-734902	A1	20031212
US 2003-735198	A1	20031212
US 2003-735199	A1	20031212
US 2003-735495	A1	20031212
US 2003-735496	A1	20031212
US 2003-735497	A1	20031212
US 2003-749535	A1	20031230
US 2003-749536	A1	20031230
US 2003-749537	A1	20031230
US 2003-749539	A1	20031230
US 2003-749783	A1	20031230
US 2003-750303	A1	20031230
US 2004-813721	A1	20040331
US 2004-816492	A1	20040401

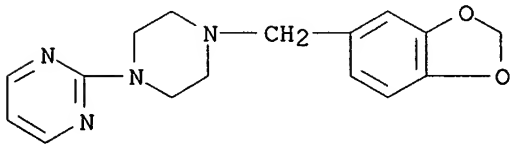
AB The present invention provides novel condensation aerosols for the treatment of disease and/or intermittent or acute conditions. These condensation aerosols have little or no pyrolysis degradation products and are characterized by having an MMAD of between 1-3 μ. The aerosols are

made by rapidly heating a substrate coated with a thin film of drug having a thickness of between 0.05 and 20 μm, while passing a gas over the film, to form particles of a desirable particle size for inhalation. Kits comprising a drug and a device for producing a condensation aerosol are also provided. The device contained in the kit typically, has an element for heating the drug which is coated as a film on the substrate and contains a therapeutically ED of a drug when the drug is administered in aerosol form, and an element allowing the vapor to cool to form an aerosol. Also disclosed, are methods for using these aerosols and kits. For example, acebutolol (MW 336, m.p. 123°, oral dose 400 mg), a β-adrenergic blocker (cardiovascular agent), was coated on a stainless steel cylinder (8 cm). The drug (0.89 mg) was applied to the substrate, for a calculated drug film thickness of 1.1 μm. The substrate was heated at 20.5 V and purity of the drug aerosol particles was determined to be 98.9%; 0.53 mg was recovered from the filter after vaporization, for a percent yield of 59.6%. A total mass of 0.81 mg was recovered from the test apparatus and substrate, for a total recovery of 91%. High speed photographs were taken as the drug-coated substrate was heated to monitor visually formation of a thermal vapor. The photographs showed that a thermal vapor was initially visible 30 ms after heating was initiated, with the majority of the thermal vapor formed by 130 ms. Generation of the thermal vapor was complete by 500 ms.

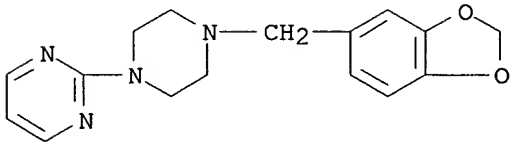
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(drug condensation aerosols and kits for inhalation therapy)

RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS

CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:131572 CAPLUS
DN 140:292770
TI Spectrophotometric Determination of Bisacodyl and Piribedil
AU Abdel-Hay, Mohamed H.; Sabry, Suzy M.; Barary, Magda H.; Belal, Tarek S.
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt
SO Analytical Letters (2004), 37(2), 247-262
CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719
PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Simple spectrophotometric methods are described for the assay of bisacodyl (BIS) and piribedil (PIR) based on charge-transfer and ion-pair complexation reactions. The 1st method is based on the reaction of the cited drugs with p-chloranilic acid (p-CA) in acetonitrile. The purple colored chromogen formed shows maximum absorbance at 518 nm. The 2nd method is concerned with the reaction of the investigated drugs with picric acid (PA) and 4 sulfonphthalein acid dyes, namely; bromocresol green (BCG), bromocresol purple (BCP), bromophenol blue (BPB) and thymol blue (TB). The yellow ion-pair complexes formed show absorption spectra with maxima within the range from 400 to 415 nm. The stoichiometric ratio was found to be 1:1, for all complexation reactions examined, as calculated by the continuous variations method. Beer's law validation, accuracy, precision, limits of detection, limits of quantification, and other aspects of anal. merit are presented in the text. The proposed methods were applied for the determination of the analytes in their pure forms and in pharmaceutical prepns. The results were in good agreement with those obtained by the official and reported methods.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(spectrophotometric determination of bisacodyl and piribedil)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

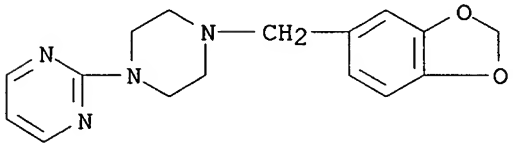


RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

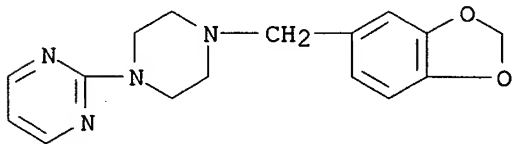
L13 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:678514 CAPLUS
DN 139:191440
TI Methods of treating or preventing a cardiovascular condition using a cyclooxygenase-1 inhibitor
IN Krul, Elaine S.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 32 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003162824	A1	20030828	US 2002-292255	20021112
PRAI	US 2001-331346P	P	20011112		
	US 2001-338291P	P	20011113		

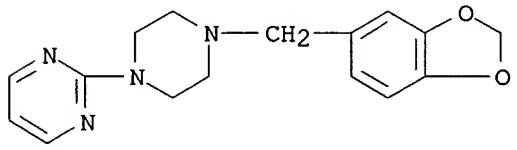
OS MARPAT 139:191440
AB Methods for treating or preventing one or more cardiovascular conditions in a subject comprises treating the subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cyclooxygenase-1 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, tautomer or prodrug thereof alone or in combination with either a drug used in the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular condition or a non-drug therapy used in the treatment of a cardiovascular condition. Cyclooxygenase-1 inhibitor, 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole (I), was prepared from 4'-chloroacetophenone and (4-methoxyphenyl)hydrazine hydrochloride. I inhibited development of atherosclerosis in cholesterol-fed apoE knockout mice.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peripheral vasodilator; cyclooxygenase-1 inhibitor for treating or preventing cardiovascular conditions)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:304310 CAPLUS
DN 139:47022
TI Piribedil and bromocriptine in Parkinson's disease: A single-blind crossover study
AU Tan, E. K.; Ratnagopal, P.; Han, S. Y.; Wong, M. C.
CS Department of Neurology, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, 169608, Singapore
SO Acta Neurologica Scandinavica (2003), 107(3), 202-206
CODEN: ANRSAS; ISSN: 0001-6314
PB Blackwell Munksgaard
DT Journal
LA English
AB Introduction: Clinicians switch from one dopamine agonist to another for various reasons. However, each change may inadvertently result in certain potential risks such as decreased medication efficacy or new side-effects. We evaluated the tolerability of a switch of bromocriptine to piribedil using two conversion ratios as a primary outcome measure, with motor function as a secondary outcome measure, in patients with mild to moderate Parkinson's disease (PD). Methods: Twenty consecutive patients with mild to moderate PD (Hoehn and Yahr, stage II-III) on treatment with stable doses of bromocriptine and levodopa were randomized to two groups of 10 patients each, to receive piribedil based on 1:5 or 1:10 conversion ratios. Blinded evaluations were performed: (1) United Parkinson's Diseased Rating Scale (UPDRS) scores both in "on" and "off", (2) Open-ended interviews for adverse events, (3) Epworth Sleepiness Scale, (4) Purdue Pegboard assessment during "on" and "off", (5) Hand-arm movement test during "on" and "off", and (6) Walking test during "on" and "off". Results: Major adverse events included "sleep attacks" in one patient and minor side-effects included giddiness, nausea, hallucinations, sleepiness and lethargy. However, these were mild and 19 (95%) of the 20 patients completed the study. There was a significant improvement in both the UPDRS "off" total and motor scores at 1 mo compared with baseline for the group on 1:10 ratio. The walking times during the "off" state at 1 and 2 mo were significantly better compared with baseline in the 1:5 group. There were otherwise no significant differences in the rating tests during both "off" and "on" states before and after the bromocriptine switch. Conclusions: We demonstrated that patients with mild to moderate PD who were on relatively low doses of bromocriptine can be safely switched to piribedil based on a conversion ratio of either 1:5 or 1:10. However, the higher conversion ratio has to be carried out with caution in patients with daytime somnolence.
IT 3605-01-4, Trivastal
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(piribedil and bromocriptine treatment of Parkinson's disease)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

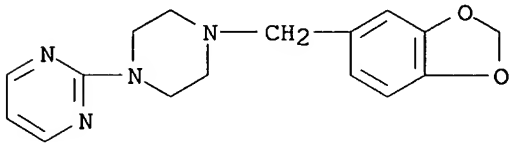


L13 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:164583 CAPLUS
DN 139:127327
TI Electroanalytical characteristics of piribedil and its differential pulse and square wave voltammetric determination in pharmaceuticals and human serum
AU Uslu, Bengi; Ozkan, Sibel A.
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Ankara University, Ankara, 06100, Turk.
SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2003), 31(3), 481-489
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The electrochem. oxidative behavior of piribedil (PR) was described. It was investigated by cyclic, linear sweep, differential pulse (DPV) and square wave (SWV) voltammetric techniques. The redox behavior of PR was found irreversible. Different parameters were tested to optimize the conditions for the determination of PR. The dependence of intensities of currents and potential on pH, concentration, scan rate, nature of the buffer was investigated. Two sensitive methods for the measurement of PR were described. For anal. purposes, a very well resolved diffusion controlled voltammetric peak was obtained in 0.1 M H2SO4 and pH 5.7 acetate buffer. The determination peaks are obtained at 1.27 and 0.95 V for differential pulse and 1.29 and 0.97 V for SWV in 0.1 M H2SO4 and pH 5.7 acetate buffer, resp. The linear response was obtained in the ranges of 2+10-6-1+10-3 M in 0.1 M H2SO4 and 2+10-6-8+10-4 M in pH 5.7 acetate buffer for both techniques. The proposed techniques were successfully applied to the determination of PR in tablet dosage forms and human serum. Excipients did not interfere in the determination The necessary statistical validation reveals that the proposed methods are free from significant systematic errors.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(electroanal. characteristics of piribedil and its differential pulse and square wave voltammetric determination in pharmaceuticals and human serum)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



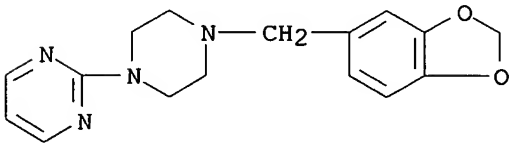
RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:84772 CAPLUS
DN 138:411186
TI Piribedil-selective electrodes based on Bi(III)-iodide and Hg(II)-iodide complexes
AU Abdel-Gawad, Fatama M.; Issa, Yousry M.; Hassouna, Mohamed E. M.; Hussien, Emad M.
CS National Organization for Drug Control and Research, Giza, Egypt
SO Mikrochimica Acta (2003), 141(1-2), 7-13
CODEN: MIACAQ; ISSN: 0026-3672
PB Springer-Verlag Wien
DT Journal
LA English
AB The authors describe new ion-selective electrodes for piribedil (PD) based on Bi(III)-iodide or Hg(II)-iodide piribedil ion associate complexes in a poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) membrane with dibutylphthalate (DBP) and dioctylphthalate (DOP) as plasticizing solvent mediator. The electrodes (PD-[BiI4]/DBP, PD-[BiI4]/DOP, PD-[HgI4]/DBP and PD-[HgI4]/DOP) show nearly Nernstian response over the concentration range 2 + 10-5-10-2 M of the drug. The working pH ranges were 3.1-6.0, 3.5-6.0, 3.0-6.0 and 3.5-6.4, and the isothermal coeffs. of the cells were 0.00113, 0.00146, 0.00059 and 0.00120 V/°C for PD-[BiI4]/DBP, PD-[BiI4]/DOP, PD-[HgI4]/DBP and PD-[HgI4]/DOP, resp. The selectivity coeffs. for numerous compds. are given. The electrodes were used for the direct determination of PD in pure form and in tablets or in biol. fluids by the standard addition and potentiometric titration methods.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(piribedil-selective electrodes based on Bi(III)-iodide and Hg(II)-iodide complexes for determination of piribedil in tablets and body fluids)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



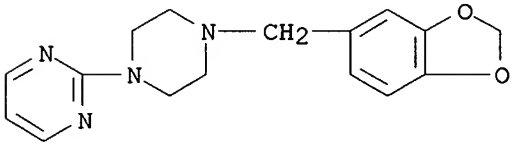
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2001:263194 CAPLUS
DN 135:111887
TI Formulation and in vitro-in vivo evaluation of piribedil solid lipid micro- and nanoparticles
AU Demirel, M.; Yazan, Y.; Muller, R. H.; Kilic, F.; Bozan, B.
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, 26470, Turk.
SO Journal of Microencapsulation (2001), 18(3), 359-371
CODEN: JOMIEF; ISSN: 0265-2048
PB Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Modification of the dissoln. rate and, thus, the enhancement of the bioavailability of a dopaminergic drug, piribedil, which has a low aqueous solubility and short elimination half-life have been the aim in this study. Prepns. of micron and submicron particles using solid lipid carriers were performed for this purpose. For the avoidance of solvent residues resulting from the preparation technique, cold and hot homogenization methods were used to prepare solid lipid particles. After obtaining an appropriate particle size, piribedil loading and preparation yield by the use of those two methods, various formulations were prepared with different lipid, drug and surfactant materials. The factors mentioned affected properties of the particles, and the release rate was the fastest in acidic medium. Suspensions of pure piribedil and a formulation, selected according to the results obtained from in vitro dissoln. and particle size expts., were compared by using tremor tests in mice. The same suspensions were applied orally to rabbits and bioavailability of the solid lipid particle was found to be higher than the pure piribedil. After an in vitro-in vivo evaluation of piribedil solid lipid particles developed for Parkinson's disease therapy, it was determined that release rate was controlled and piribedil bioavailability could be improved.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(formulation and in vitro-in vivo evaluation of piribedil solid lipid micro- and nanoparticles)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



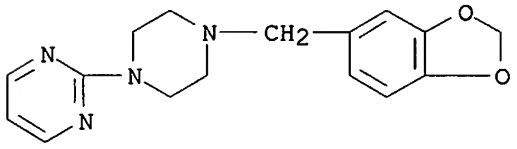
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:554279 CAPLUS
DN 133:227937
TI Poly(vinyl chloride) ion-selective electrodes for Piribedil determination
AU Issa, Y. M.; Hassouna, M. M.; Abdel-Gawad, F. M.; Hussien, E. M.
CS Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt
SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2000), 23(2-3), 493-502
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Piribedil (PD) ion-selective electrodes were constructed from poly(vinyl chloride) matrix membrane containing piribedil-tetraphenylborate (PD-TPB) as the electroactive component with dibutylphthalate or dioctylphthalate as the plasticizing solvent mediator. The electrodes displayed a linear response over the concentration range 2.0+10-5 to 10-2 M PD. The working pH ranges of the electrodes were 3.5-6.4 and 3.0-6.0, and the isothermal coeffs. of the cells were 0.00129 and 0.00096 V/°C, resp. The electrodes were used for the determination of the diprotonated PD species, the most successful being that based on dioctylphthalate solvent mediator. The electrodes show a linear response over the concentration range of 8.0+10-6 to 10-2 M PD, with Nernstian slope 30 mV/PD concentration decade when preconditioned by soaking in distilled water for 30 min. The electrodes exhibit good selectivity for the PD with respect to a large number of inorg. cations and organic substances of biol. fluids. Piribedil was determined successfully in pure solns. and in tablets or in biol. fluids using the standard addns. and potentiometric titration methods. The membrane withstood soaking in distilled water for more than 5 mo.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of piribedil in tablets and biol. fluids by potentiometric titration using poly(vinyl chloride) ion-selective electrode)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

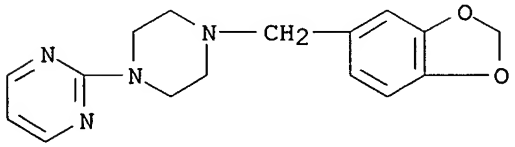
L13 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1996:110574 CAPLUS
DN 124:194199
TI Effects of a dopaminergic agonist in the guinea pig cochlea
AU d'Aldin, Christine; Puel, Jean-Luc; Leducq, Regine; Crambes, Olivier; Eybalin, Michel; Pujol, Remy
CS Laboratoire de Neurobiologie de l'Audition et Plasticite Synaptique, CHU Hopital St. Charles, Montpellier, 34295, Fr.
SO Hearing Research (1995), 90(1/2), 202-11
CODEN: HERED3; ISSN: 0378-5955
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB This study investigated the role of dopamine, a putative lateral efferent neurotransmitter/modulator, in cochlear physiol. and physiopathol. Cochlear potentials were recorded in guinea pigs after intracochlear perfusion of increasing concns. (0.1-1 mM) of piribedil, an agonist of the D2/D3 receptors. A concentration-dependent reduction of the amplitude of auditory nerve compound action potential (CAP) was observed, predominantly at high-intensity tone-burst stimulations, and without significant effect on CAP threshold. There was no variation of cochlear microphonic and summating potential. When 1 mM piribedil was perfused into the cochlea during continuous 130-dB pure tone exposure (6 kHz, 15 min), CAP threshold shifts were less than in control animals with artificial perilymph-perfused cochleas. No dendritic damage was observed, although there was evident hair cell damage. Similarly, radial dendrites were clearly protected against ischemia-induced damage when 1 mM piribedil was applied prior to a 10-min ischemia. These results suggest that dopamine modulates the activity of radial afferent fibers via D2/D3 receptors. The protective effect of piribedil during acoustic trauma or ischemia suggests that this modulation corresponds to a prevention of excitotoxicity due to dysfunction of inner hair cell neurotransmission.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cochlea response to)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



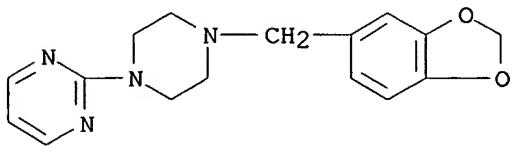
L13 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:997477 CAPLUS
DN 124:146205
TI Method of manufacturing 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]pyrimidine
IN Chilmonczyk, Zdzislaw; Zaworska, Alicja; Cybulski, Jacek; Szelejewski, Wieslaw; Krajewski, Krzysztof; Dzikowska, Jadwiga
PA Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Pol.
SO Pol., 3 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DT Patent
LA Polish
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI PL 167397	B1	19950831	PL 1992-295856	19920908
PRAI PL 1992-295856		19920908		

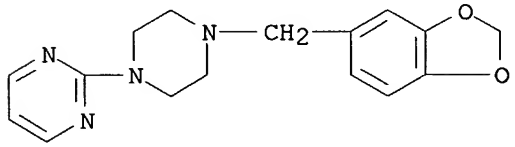
OS CASREACT 124:146205
AB Title compound I, also known as piribedil and useful as dopamine receptor agonist (no data), was prepared by reaction of 1-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazine with piperonal in the presence of formic acid as reducing agent in 100-140°. This process results in 98% purity.
IT 3605-01-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(method of manufacturing 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]pyrimidine)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



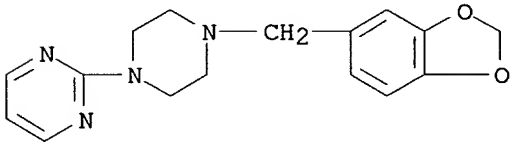
L13 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:988974 CAPLUS
DN 124:66420
TI Effects of β-cyclodextrins on skin: implications for the transdermal delivery of piribedil and a novel cognition enhancing-drug, S-9977
AU Legendre, J. Y.; Rault, I.; Petit, A.; Luijten, W.; Demuynck, I.; Horvath, S.; Ginot, Y. M.; Cuine, A.
CS Ardix, Rue Eugene Vignat, Orleans, 45000, Fr.
SO European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1995), 3(6), 311-22
CODEN: EPSCED; ISSN: 0928-0987
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of β-cyclodextrin (β-CD), randomly methylated β-cyclodextrin (RAMEB) and 2-hydroxypropyl β-cyclodextrin (HPβ-CD) on skin were investigated. The three cyclodextrins (CDs) were able to destabilize model liposomes and to extract significant amts. of cholesterol from isolated stratum corneum (SC). However, only RAMEB extracted all the major lipid classes from isolated SC, as shown by thin layer chromatog. Both RAMEB and HPβ-CD could release 5-10% of the extractable cholesterol as well as proteins from hairless rat skin. Nevertheless, CDs did not induce any major modification of the differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) profile or the Fourier-transformed IR (FTIR) spectrum of SC. This was explained by the low percutaneous penetration of CDs. Furthermore, the influence of RAMEB on the transdermal diffusion through hairless rat skin of piribedil, a central dopaminergic agonist and of S-9977, a novel cognition enhancing drug, was studied. RAMEB was found to decrease the transdermal flux of piribedil, with which it forms an inclusion complex, as shown by NMR. Conversely, RAMEB increased by 2-fold the percutaneous absorption of the S-9977 hydrochloride, which does not interact with CD. Finally, a combination of oleic acid and RAMEB greatly increased by about 30-fold the flux of S-9977 hydrochloride.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(effects of β-cyclodextrins on skin: implications for the transdermal delivery of piribedil and a novel cognition enhancing-drug, S-9977)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



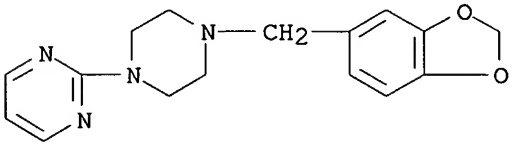
L13 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:604820 CAPLUS
DN 109:204820
TI Reduced amounts of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase in the adrenal glands of rats following administration of piribedil or 2-deoxyglucose
AU Ekker, Marc; Sourkes, Theodore L.; Gabor, Ron
CS Fac. Med., McGill Univ., Montreal, QC, H3A 1A1, Can.
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1988), 37(19), 3613-18
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB The activity of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase (SAM-DC) decreases in the adrenal gland of the rat following phys. stress, metabolic stress, or administration of dopamine agonists. Immunotitration studies with a serum against purified rat liver SAM-DC showed that the reduction in activity of the enzyme following administration of 2-deoxyglucose or piribedil was paralleled by a decrease in the amount of immunoreactive protein. There was no difference in the half-life of SAM-DC activity between piribedil-treated rats and controls. The properties of an extensively purified preparation of the adrenal enzyme resembled those of SAM-DC obtained from rat liver. It is suggested that the reduction in adrenal SAM-DC activity and protein content caused by stress is due to a reduction in the rate of synthesis of the enzyme.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(adrenal adenosylmethionine decarboxylase inhibition by)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



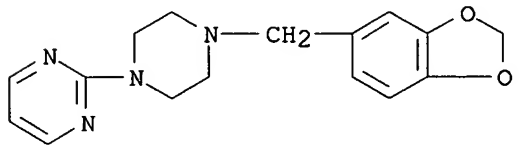
L13 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1985:482187 CAPLUS
DN 103:82187
TI Neuro-active drugs in the regulatory system of sexual behavior of the male rat
AU Soulairac, A.; Soulairac, M. L.
CS Psychophysiol. Lab., Sainte-Anne Hosp., Paris, Fr.
SO Current Clinical Practice Series (1984), 26(Endorphins, Neuroregul. Behav. Hum. Reprod.), 179-200
CODEN: CCPSEZ; ISSN: 0168-6917
DT Journal
LA English
AB Use of neurotransmitter agonists and antagonists indicated that sex activity of male adult rats is regulated by catecholaminergic (dopaminergic and adrenergic) receptors. Ablation of neocortical areas in the brain resulted in marked disturbances in sex behavior. In rats bearing small or large cortical lesions, the alterations in sex behavior were completely reversed by caffeine [58-08-2]; partially reversed by amphetamine [300-62-9], L-dopa [59-92-7], and amineptine [57574-09-1]; but unchanged by testosterone [58-22-0] or nicotine [54-11-5]. Evidently, neural mechanisms are involved in sex activity. Results are discussed in relation to the pure physiol. elements of sex activity and libido.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sex activity response to, receptor mechanism for)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



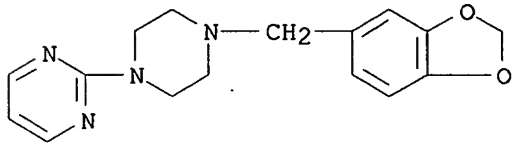
L13 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1983:516654 CAPLUS
DN 99:116654
TI Sulpiride binding in rat striatum - effect of dopamine agonists and sulfhydryl group reagents
AU Woodruff, G. N.; Freedman, S. B.
CS Dep. Physiol. Pharmacol., Univ. Southampton, Southampton, S09 3TU, UK
SO Acta Pharmaceutica Suecica (1983), (Suppl. 1, Dopamine Recept. Agonists 1), 118-29
CODEN: APSXAS; ISSN: 0001-6675
DT Journal
LA English
AB S-(-)-Sulpiride [23672-07-3] was bound to purified rat striatal membranes with a dissociation constant of 7.4 nM and a maximum specific binding capacity of 240 fmol/mg protein. Seventeen neuroleptics were compared for their ability to displace the sulpiride binding. Generally, the potency in displacing sulpiride binding was correlated with their clin. effectiveness. The effect of 24 dopamine agonists for their ability to displace sulpiride was also compared. Dopamine agonist affinity for the sulpiride binding sites was generally decreased by the guanine nucleotide Gpp(NH)p [34273-04-6]. Sulpiride binding was also inhibited by the sulfhydryl reagent N-ethylmaleimide [128-53-0], indicating the presence of an essential sulfhydryl group at the active site of the dopamine receptor.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sulpiride binding by brain striatum inhibition by)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1983:448302 CAPLUS
DN 99:48302
TI Biphasic effects of some dopamine agonists on striatal acetylcholine concentrations
AU Waldmeier, Peter C.
CS Res. Dep., Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SO European Journal of Pharmacology (1983), 90(1), 115-20
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
DT Journal
LA English
AB Since the reduction of striatal dopaminergic transmission decreases striatal acetylcholine (ACh) [51-84-3] levels due to disinhibition of the resp. neurons, such an effect might be expected after selective stimulation of dopamine (DA) [51-61-6] autoreceptors. The effects of a number of DA agonists, including the purportedly selective presynaptic agents N-(propyl-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)piperidine (3-PPP) [75240-91-4] and TL 99 [66543-77-9], on striatal ACh levels were investigated over a wide dose range in rats. Apomorphine [58-00-4] and 3-PPP decreased ACh levels in a lower dose range (0.01-0.03 mg/kg s.c. and 0.2-1 mg/kg s.c., resp.). TL 99 showed a much smaller effect (0.1-0.3 mg/kg s.c.), whereas piribedil [3605-01-4] and bromocriptine [25614-03-3] only increased ACh. However, 3-PPP (at 3 mg/kg and above) and TL 99 (at 3 mg/kg) increased ACh in much the same way as did conventional DA agonists. Apparently, pre- and postsynaptic DA receptors are distinct in a functionally relevant manner, and 3-PPP and TL 99 possess postsynaptic effects on DA receptors associated with cholinergic neurons. Since 3-PPP does not elicit stereotypies in spite of evidence for an involvement of cholinergic neurons in the mediation of this behavior it might be assumed that it acts on other postsynaptic DA receptors than does apomorphine. It seems possible that the 2 types of DA receptors are located on 2 different types of cholinergic neurons with different functions.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(acetylcholine of brain striatum response to)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1981:473556 CAPLUS
DN 95:73556
TI Measurement of local partial oxygen pressure, thermal conductivity, and temperature of skeletal muscle in anesthetized dogs. Study on effects of different vasodilators
AU Pourrias, Bernard; Tisne-Versailles, Jacky; Jammes, Michel
CS Unite Pharmacol. Cardiovasc., Cent. Rech. Delalande, Rueil Malmaison, F 92500, Fr.
SO Journal de Pharmacologie (1981), 12(2), 189-205
CODEN: JNPHAG; ISSN: 0021-793X
DT Journal
LA French
AB In the anesthetized dog, occlusion of the commons femoral artery caused a fall in pO2, temperature, and thermal conductivity (index of muscular blood flow) in the stimulated or resting gastrocnemius muscle. In the stimulated muscle, the fall in pO2 was very marked and the duration of hypoxia was longer than in the resting muscle. When the occlusion was released, the femoral flow increased, and the reactive hyperemia was greater when the muscle was stimulated. The variation of thermal conductivity, the kinetics of the decrease of pO2 during arterial occlusion, and the amplitude of the reactive hyperemia may be an index of the development of collateral circulation. Piribedil [3605-01-4] (0.1 mg/kg, i.v.) increased femoral artery blood and i.m. thermal conductivity, temperature, and pO2. Papaverine [58-74-2] (3 mg/g, i.v.) produced femoral vasodilation with inconsistent changes in i.m. thermal conductivity, temperature and pO2. Intraduodenal administration of cinepazide maleate (I) [26328-04-1] (30 mg/kg) increased the arteriovenous O and glucose differences and decreased the fall in pO2 and temperature during arterial occlusion. In also decreased the magnitude of the hyperemic reaction. Cinepazied acts at the local muscular level by interacting with adenosine and(or) by stimulating presynaptic purinergic receptors. Determination of the variations in local oxygen pressure, temperature, and thermal conductivity during an arterial occlusion and the hyperemic phase of the postocclusive reaction offers new possibilities for the screening of drugs for treating peripheral vascular disease.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(muscle microcirculation response to, in artery occlusion)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> s ethanol
L14     253287 ETHANOL

=> s l8 and l14
L15           6 L8 AND L14

=> s l15 not (l12 or l10)
L16           5 L15 NOT (L12 OR L10)

=> d l16 1-5 bib,ab,hitstr
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L16 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:59549 CAPLUS
DN 140:117387
TI Transdermal delivery of antiparkinson agents with skin penetration enhancer and volatile liquid
IN Klose, Kathryn Traci-Jane; Tran, Ngan Thi Kim; Morgon, Timothy Matthias; Finnin, Barrie Charles; Reed, Barry Leonard
PA Monash University, Australia; Acrux Dds Pty Ltd.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 910,780.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004013620	A1	20040122	US 2003-428016	20030502
	US 6929801	B2	20050816		
	WO 9729735	A1	19970821	WO 1997-AU91	19970219
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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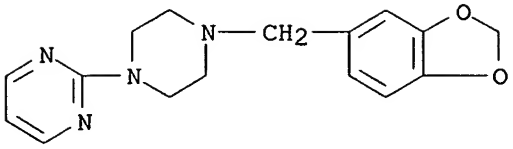
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 6299900	B1	20011009	US 1998-125436	19981218
	AU 9952589	A1	19991202	AU 1999-52589	19991001
	US 2002028235	A1	20020307	US 2001-910780	20010724
	US 6818226	B2	20041116		
PRAI	AU 1996-8144	A	19960219		
	WO 1997-AU91	W	19970219		
	US 1998-125436	A3	19981218		
	US 2001-910780	A2	20010724		
	AU 1997-17134	A3	19970219		
	EP 1997-904304	A3	19970219		

OS MARPAT 140:117387
AB The present invention provides a transdermal drug delivery system which comprises: a therapeutically effective amount of an antiParkinson agent; at least one dermal penetration enhancer, which is a safe skin-tolerant ester sunscreen ester; and at least one volatile liquid The invention also provides a method for administering at least one systemic acting antiParkinson agent to an animal which comprises applying an effective amount of the antiParkinson agent in the form of the drug delivery system of the present invention. The addition of the sunscreen ester dermal penetration enhancer, octyl salicylate, surprisingly caused a marked increase (>15-fold) in the transdermal delivery of ropinirole across the skin ($p<0.05$). A topical spray contains 5 % volume/volume ropinirole, 5 % volume/volume octyl salicylate, and aqueous ethanol.
IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiParkinson agent; transdermal delivery of antiparkinson agents with skin penetration enhancer and volatile liquid)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA

INDEX NAME)



L16 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:763835 CAPLUS
DN 132:26843
TI Compounds, compositions and methods for treating erectile dysfunction
IN Shoemaker, James D.
PA Saint Louis University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9960985	A2	19991202	WO 1999-US11589	19990526
	WO 9960985	A3	20000217		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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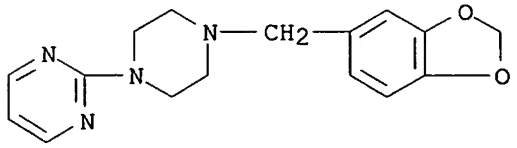
	AU 9943141	A1	19991213	AU 1999-43141	19990526
PRAI	US 1998-84849	A	19980526		
	WO 1999-US11589	W	19990526		

AB Vasoactive compds. are described for the treatment of erectile dysfunction and impotence. The compds. are reaction products of an anionic or neg. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component and a cationic or pos. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component. These components are combined as acids and bases to form an organic salt or ionically bonded compound The compds. have advantageous solubility characteristics and efficacy.

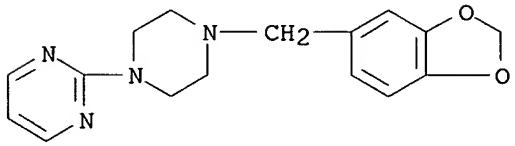
A compound of the invention is combined with a pharmaceutical vehicle to form a composition which preferably includes an emulsifier. A local anesthetic and/or androgenic steroids may also be included. Compns. of the invention may also include more than vasoactive organic salt compound The composition can be advantageously formulated and administered to allow self-adjusted dosing, while minimizing or preventing overdosing. Phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate, both existing as compds., not mixts., were prepared and formulated into pharmaceutical compns.

IT 3605-01-4, Piribedil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

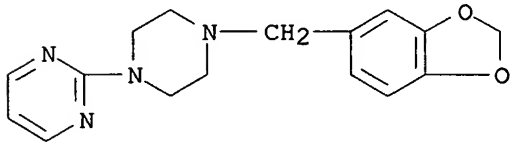
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L16 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1977:594937 CAPLUS
DN 87:194937
TI Alterations in dopamine receptor sensitivity by chronic ethanol treatment
AU Hoffman, Paula L.; Tabakoff, Boris
CS Med. Cent., Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1977), 268(5620), 551-3
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mice fed a liquid diet containing 7% (volume) EtOH [64-17-5] for 7 days were, on withdrawal, less sensitive to the hypothermic effects of either EtOH (3 mg/kg, i.p.) or piribedil [3605-01-4] (20-60 mg/kg, i.p.), but as sensitive to clonidine [4205-90-7] (0.5 mg/kg, i.p.) as controls. Stimulation of adenylate cyclase (I) [9012-42-4] by dopamine [51-61-6], which was unaffected by acute EtOH, was reduced after withdrawal of EtOH from EtOH-fed mice. In addition, the I response to dopamine in EtOH-fed, withdrawn mice failed to reach the same maximum value as controls. The effects of EtOH withdrawal on EtOH tolerance and dopamine-sensitive I activity decreased with increasing time of withdrawal, becoming absent by 7 days after withdrawal. Tolerance to EtOH after chronic EtOH treatment appears therefore to result from an altered sensitivity of dopamine receptors.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypothermia from, ethanol effect on, dopamine receptors in relation to)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L16 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1974:486051 CAPLUS
DN 81:86051
TI Suppression by dopamine agonists of the ethanol-induced stimulation of locomotor activity and brain dopamine synthesis
AU Carlsson, Arvid; Engel, Jorgen; Strombom, Ulf; Svensson, Torgny H.; Waldeck, Bertil
CS Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Goeteborg, Goeteborg, Swed.
SO Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology (1974), 283(2), 117-28
CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298
DT Journal
LA English
AB The dopamine [51-61-6] receptor-stimulating stimulating agents apomorphine-HCl (I) [314-19-2] and ET 495 [3605-01-4], which had no marked effect on the locomotor activity, both inhibited the locomotor stimulation induced by 2.2 g ethanol [64-17-5]/kg i.p. in mice. I and ET 495 did not change the brain dopamine-3H and noradrenaline-3H contents of mice injected with tyrosine-3H. However, both of them inhibited the EtOH-induced increased in net yield of dopamine-3H. This effect of I and ET 495 could not be ascribed to changes in the specific activity of tyrosine-3H in the plasma, and I had no effect on the blood level of EtOH as measured 1 hr after the administration of EtOH. The possibility that these effects of the dopamine agonists may be mediated by stimulation of presynaptic, inhibitory receptors is discussed.
IT 3605-01-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ethanol-induced brain dopamine formation and locomotor activity in response to)
RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS
CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L16 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1965:480704 CAPLUS
DN 63:80704
OREF 63:14880e-h,14881a
TI Pyrimidine derivatives
PA Science Union et Cie., Societe Francaise de Recherche Medicale
SO 21 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

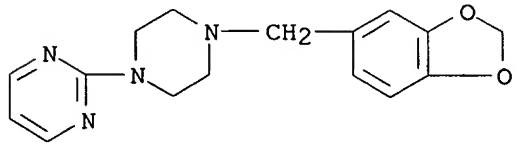
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI NL 6413349		19650520	NL 1964-13349	19641117
PRAI GB		19631113		

AB I and their salts show vasodilation effects and are useful as analgetics and antiinflammatory agents. To 21 g. N-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)piperazine (II) in 300 ml. dry xylene was added 28 g. K2CO3 and 11.3 g. 2-chloropyrimidine (III), the suspension refluxed 9 hrs., the mixture extracted with 10% HCl, the acid layer washed with Et2O and made alkaline (K2CO3), the separated oil extracted with CHCl3, the CHCl3 dried (K2CO3) and evaporated, and the oil (20 g.) crystallized from EtOH to give 15 g. I (R = R1 = R3 = H, R2 = 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl) (IV), m. 96°. Heating a mixture of 23.2 g. II, 12.5 g. III, 31 g. K2CO3, and 150 ml. HCONMe2 8.5 hrs. at 130°, the solvent evaporated in vacuo, and the hot residue poured into 100 ml. boiling H2O gave 28 g. IV, m. 97-8° (EtOH). The following I (R = R1 = H) were similarly prepared (R2, R3, m.p., salt, and its m.p. given): 3,4-ethylenedioxybenzyl, H, -, di-HCl, 220-6° (decomposition); Ph2CH, H, 170°, -, -; 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2CH2, H, 105° -, -; 2-MeOC6H4, H, 73°, -, -; 3-MeOC6H4, H, 78° -, -; 4-MeOC6H4, H, 108-10°, -, -; 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH2, 101°, - , -; 2,3-(MeO)2C6H3CH2, -, di-HCl, 207-15° (decomposition); 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, 3-Me, -, di-HCl; 189-97° (decomposition); 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, 2-Me, -, di-HCl, 225-8° (decomposition); 3,4-MeO(OH)C6H3CH2, H, -, di-HCl hydrate, 180-8°; 3,4(HO)2C6H3CH2, H, -, di-HCl hydrate, 207-12° (decomposition). The following I (R2 = 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, R3 = H) were also prepared (R, R1, m.p., salt, and its m.p. given): 4-MeO, H, 89-90°, -, -; 4-EtO, H, -, HCl, 225°; 4-Me, 6-Me, -, HCl, 256°; 4-Me, 5-Me, -, HCl, 245°; 4-Me, H, -, di-HCl, 212-15° (decomposition); 4-NH2, H, 169°, -, -; 4-NHMe, H, -, bis(methanesulfonate), 234°; 4-NMe2, H, 103°, -, -; 4-N- (CH2CH2OH)2, H,-, di-HCl, 216-25° (decomposition); 4-OH, H (V), 214°, -, -; 4-OCH2Ph, H (VI), 108°, -, -. Hydrogenation of VI (10% Pd-C, 15 atmospheric) gave V.

IT 3605-01-4, Pyrimidine, 2-(4-piperonyl-1-piperazinyl)-
(preparation of)

RN 3605-01-4 CAPLUS

CN Pyrimidine, 2-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> log y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  136.36     304.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                  -18.75     -18.75

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